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Jan. 3—War between Russia and Finland begun over alleged Finnish aid to Karelian rebels.

Jan. 6—Allied supreme council called emergency financial congress to meet in Geneva in March. Germany and Russia excluded.

Jan. 7—Conference at Washington adopted measures forbidding submarine operations against merchantmen and banning poison gas in warfare.

Jan. 8—Briland agreed at Cannes to partial moratorium for Germany in relation to the alliance for France with Great Britain.

Jan. 11—Shanting controversy between China and Japan settled.

Jan. 12—Washington conference adopted five-power naval limitation treaty with agreement on Pacific fortifications; adopted resolutions declaring open door in China, approved treaty for restriction of use of submarines in naval warfare; Mr. Balfour announced Great Britain would restore Wei-Hai-Wei to China.

Jan. 14—Washington conference approved treaties relating to China and resolution creating international commission to revise the rules of warfare.

Jan. 15—Delegates to Washington conference sign the treaty and the conference adjourned sine die.

Feb. 10—President Harding submitted Washington conference treaties, with 101 amendments, to Congress.

Feb. 11—United States and Japan signed treaty defining rights of former on Yap and other islands mandated to Japan.

Feb. 12—International permanent court of justice held at The Hague.

Feb. 13—Lloyd George and Polonoce agreed on 10-year Anglo-French pact and postponed Geneva conference to April 19.

Feb. 15—President George announced Great Britain abandoned protectorate of Egypt.

March 1—United States senate ratified the limit on submarines.

March 24—United States senate ratified four-power Pacific treaty.

March 28—United States senate ratified supplement to Pacific treaty, excluding Japan from mandate association.

March 29—League of Nations agreed on declaration outlawing war, outlawing declaration of domestic affairs.

March 30—United States senate ratified the limit on submarines and the rules of poison gas and submarines in warfare.

March 30—United States senate ratified five-power treaty concerning China and treaty for Chinese loan.

April 1—Germany rejected allied reparations commission's demand that she issue 200,000,000 in additional taxes.

April 4—Columbia and Venezuela signed a pact.

April 19—Economic conference of Geneva opened. Russian delegates accepted the four demands of the other nations.

April 20—Germany and Russia concluded treaty, cancelling war debts and credit facilities and establishing full diplomatic relations. Representatives of allies

Sept. 25—Greek troops revolted and King Constantine abdicated.

Russia, in note to the allies, demanded the restoration of Turkey in Europe.

Sept. 29—Kemal Pasha accepted allies' invitation to armistice parity, and to peace conference on condition that "Confederate" and all of Thrace be ceded at once to National government.

Oct. 1—Turk Nationalists agreed to armistice conference at Mudanya on Oct. 3 and suspended military operations.

Oct. 3—Armistice conference opened at Mudanya.

Oct. 10—Allies, Greeks and Turkish Nationalists agreed to armistice convention at Mudanya providing for evacuation of Thrace and Constantinople and its delivery to Turkey within 45 days.

Oct. 11—Mudanya protocol signed.

Oct. 22—United States invited Central American and Caribbean states to limitation of armament and other subjects, in Washington Dec. 4.

Oct. 27—Allies invited United States to participate in peace conference at Lausanne, Switzerland, Nov. 18.

Secretary Hughes replied Nov. 5 that he would observe. Russia invited to part of conference dealing with the Dardanelles.

Oct. 29—Turkey and Russia opened conference for economic accord.

Nov. 12—Lausanne conference postponed to Nov. 25.

Nov. 25—Near East peace conference at Lausanne opened, with reference to secret diplomacy in effect.

Nov. 26—Eastern Thrace and Adrianople turned over to Turkey.

Dec. 2—Russia and nations on her western border opened limitation of armament conference.

Dec. 3—Conference of Central American republics opened in Washington.

Nov. 30—Allies demanded from Germany apology and indemnity for attack on allied officers in Bavaria.

Dec. 1—Allies forced Turkey to let Christian refugees leave Constantinople.

Dec. 5—Allies presented plan for control of Dardanelles to Lausanne conference, America's position stated.

Dec. 8—Turkey's plan for Dardanelles submitted at Lausanne. Virtually accepted by the allies.

Dec. 10—Allied plenipotentiaries met in London to consider German reparations.

Dec. 10—German reparations plan rejected by allied premiers.

Dec. 11—Peace formula prepared to China by Japan.

Dec. 11—Conference of allied premiers adjourned to Jan. 2, France insisting on forcible occupation of the Ruhr.

Dec. 13—Baltic states' ultimatum on Russia at Moscow which Russia rejected and disarmament conference went on rocks.

Dec. 15—Turkey agreed to join League of Nations when peace is signed and to accept measures for protection of minorities.

Jan. 7.—Dall Eireann accepted Irish peace treaty by vote of 84 to 57. De Valera and followers decided to continue the fight.

Jan. 9.—De Valera resigned presidency of Irish republic and was defeated for reelection, Feb. 20.

Jan. 10.—Arthur Griffith elected president of Dall Eireann to establish the Irish Free State. De Valera and followers bolted.

Jan. 12.—Premier Briand of France resigned because his policies at Cannes conference were opposed. Poincaré made premier.

Jan. 14.—Parliament of southern Ireland ratified peace treaty. Michael Collins at head of Irish provisional government.

Jan. 16.—Provisional government of Irish Free State installed at Dublin Castle.

Feb. 2.—Premier Bonomi of Italy and his cabinet resigned.

Feb. 3.—Cardinal Achille Ratti, archbishop of Milan, elected pope, taking name of Pius XI.

Feb. 12.—Plus XI crowned pope.

Feb. 22.—Irish Free State and republic advocates in treaty signed by Launceston, Ireland, to fight with England and Free State constitution three months hence and to hold no elections until then.

Feb. 23.—Japanese diet rejected universal suffrage, manhood.

Feb. 25.—New Italian cabinet formed by Luigi Facta.

Feb. 28.—Princess Mary of Latvia married to Vincent Lascelles.

March 2.—Lady Rhonda won seat in house of lords, creating precedent.

March 20.—Irish Free State and Ulster representatives signed peace pact.

DOMESTIC

Jan. 5—Henry P. Fletcher appointed ambassador to Belgium.

Jan. 9—George Wharton Pepper appointed United States senator from Pennsylvania to succeed the late Boies Penrose.

Jan. 12—Senate by vote of 84 to 41 seated Charles McNary, Republican, with a rebuke for lavish expenditure of money in campaign.

Jan. 26—House passed anti-lynching bill. Senate passed foreign debt refunding bill, putting limit for payment at 25 years.

Feb. 3—House accepted refunding bill as passed by senate.

Feb. 7—A. B. Houghton appointed ambassador to Germany, Theodore Breneman minister to Hungary and A. H. Washburn minister to Mexico.

Feb. 8—Senate passed the house co-operative marketing bill.

Feb. 15—Charles A. Rawson appointed United States senator from Iowa to succeed Kenyon.

Feb. 18—Federal Judge K. M. Landis resigned. Detective March.

Feb. 22—Senate passed rule Nineteenth, on woman's suffrage, amendment is constitutional.

Jan. 22—United States railway labor board announced new code of working conditions for conductors, firemen and mechanics. Pay and savings funds \$60,000,000 annually.

Jan. 30—Omaha packing house butchers called off their strike.

Jan. 31—Burlington lands made final wage award for 1925 for Chicago building trades.

Feb. 4—Chicago Building Trades union accepted the Lands wage award.

April 1—United States anthracite and bituminous coal miners called off their strike.

May 10—United States labor board for railroad to use contract system of bargaining on jobs.

May 11—United States railway labor board cut wages of maintenance of way employees 3.2 per cent—about \$6,000,000 a year.

June 5—United States railway labor

NECROLOGY

Jan. 3—Renold Wolf, playwright and critic in New York.

Jan. 5—Sir Ernest Shackleton, British explorer, in Antarctica.

Jan. 7—Prince Kaiulanihohe, Hawaiian delegate to congress.

Jan. 8—Joseph Over, grand sire of Sovereign Lodge of Odd Fellows of United States, Canada and Australia, at Toronto.

Jan. 16—Marquis Okuma, famous Japanese statesman.

Clarence B. Miller, secretary of Republican national committee.

Jan. 12—Former United States Senator Joseph H. Millard of Nebraska.

Jan. 16—John T. Kelly, veteran comedian.

AD.

Jan. 17—George B. Selden, inventor of first gasoline-driven vehicle, in Rochester, N. Y.

Jan. 18—Archbishop Charles H. Gauthier, of the metropolitan province of Ottawa.

Jan. 22—Pope Benedict XV.

John Kendrick Bangs, American humorist and editor.

Viscount James Bryce.

Jan. 23—Arthur Nikisch, famous orchestral conductor.

Jan. 25—Miss Genevieve Reynolds, veteran American actress.

Jan. 26—Mrs. Imogene Hixmms, creator of "Little Eva" in "Tom's Cabin."

Jan. 27—Mrs. Elizabeth C. Seaman (Nelle Bly), newspaper woman, in New York.

Jan. 28—Richard Westcott, United States consul in London.

Feb. 1—Lieutenant General Iwano Yamagata, elder statesman of Japan.

Feb. 2—E. H. Shaughnessy, second assistant postmaster general, victim of Washington chief of disaster.

Feb. 3—Gen. Christian D. Wet, commander in chief of Boer army in war of 1899.

Feb. 4—Maurice Fitzgerald, duke of Lator, premier peer of Ireland.

Feb. 5—G. W. Jackson, noted engineering contractor, in Chicago.

Feb. 18—John S. Miller, eminent attorney, in Chicago.

March 1—John Shafroth, former United States senator and governor of Colorado.

Feb. 23—Col. R. G. Cholmeley-Jones, former chief of war risk insurance.

Feb. 25—Viscount Harcourt, British ambassador.

March 1—Dr. J. C. Branner, president emeritus of Stanford university.

March 2—Henry Bataille, French dramatist.

March 6—Col. John Lambert, millionaire steel magnate, at Pasadena, Cal.

March 25—Charles Pope, former "glucose king," in Chicago.

March 30—Sir John Eaton, Canadian merchant prince.

April 1—Charles, ex-emperor of Austria, at Funchal, Madeira.

April 3—Dr. Cyrus Northrup, president University of Minnesota.

Frederick Villars, famous war artist and correspondent, in England.

April 4—John W. Mildrey, noted railway expert, in Chicago.

April 5—Erich von Falkenhayn, former chief of staff of German army.

April 10—E. J. Murphy, veteran warden of Illinois state penitentiary.

April 12—Henry M. Shrady, sculptor, in New York.

April 13—Sir Ross Smith, famous Australian aviator, killed by fall of plane.

April 14—Adrian C. Anson, famous veteran admiral, in Chicago.

April 17—Henry H. Campden, English playwright.

John Ford, editor Asia Magazine, in Washington.

April 18—Eduardo S. Mujica, Chilean statesman.

Lord Leopold Mountbatten, cousin of King George of England.

April 19—Troy Beatty, Episcopal bishop and auditor of Iowa.

April 25—Frederick VanRensselaer Dey, writer of the Nick Carter detective sto-

Jan. 4—Greek destroyer blown up by torpedo explosion, 90 killed.

Jan. 28—Roof of moving picture theater in Washington collapsed under weight of snow, 57 killed and 131 injured.

Feb. 3—American miner killed by explosion in mine at Gates, Pa.

Feb. 21—United States army dirigible Roma, bought from Italy, destroyed by fire and explosion near Hampton Roads, 34 men killed.

March 15—One fireman killed, score injured in Chicago fire that destroyed Springer block and damaged the Burlington Railway Office building, with Property loss of \$2,000,000.

March 22—British submarine H-42 sunk in Mediterranean with crew of 22, after collision with destroyer.

March 23—Famous church of Ste. Anne de la Neve, Paris, burned.

April 11—Destructive floods throughout

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opened in Texas
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Mississippi river valley.
April 17—Fatal and destructive torna-
does in southern Illinois and Indiana.
April 19—Four hundred carloads of war
munitions exploded in Monastir, Serbia,
killing hundreds and destroying center of
city.
April 24—Sudden flood at Fort Worth,
Tex., killed several score of persons.
April 27—Levee breaks in Louisiana
made 10,000 homeless.
April 28—A liner Egypt sunk in col-
lision with a tugboat, 35 lost.
June 11—Great storm swept New York
city and vicinity, 50 persons killed and
vast damage done.
June 12—Fifteen hundred drowned by
flood in San Salvador.
July 13—Great conflagration in European
business quarter of Hongkong.
Aug. 1—Forty persons killed in wreck of
passenger train near Tours, France.
Aug. 2—Fifty thousand lives lost in
typhoon at Swatow, on China coast.
Aug. 3—Thirty-seven killed and 138 in-
jured in railway collision at Sulphur
Springs, Mo.
Aug. 4—Towns of Fairbanks, Silver
Creek and Pimlo, Minn., destroyed by forest
fires.
Aug. 5—Japanese cruiser Nitaka sank
in typhoon, 300 lives lost.
Aug. 25—Forty-seven men entombed in
burning coal mine shaft at Jackson, Cal.;
all killed.
Aug. 26—Chilean ship sank near Coquimbo,
318 lives lost.
Sept. 18—Ammunition stores exploded by
lighting destroyed Falconara fort, Italy,
killing 14 soldiers and injuring a thou-
sand.
Oct. 3—More than 30 reported killed in
disastrous forest fires in northern Ontario;
all killed.
Oct. 12—Fifteen reported to death in New
York tenement fire.
Oct. 13—Webb City, Mo., wrecked by
tornado.
Nov. 8—Eighty men killed by gas explo-
sion in coal mine near Spangler, Pa.
Nov. 10—Earthquake and tidal waves in
China killed hundreds and did vast dam-
age.
Nov. 19—Eighty lives lost when Mexi-
can steamer sank at La Bamba.
Nov. 27—Eighty-four men killed by dust
explosion in mine near Birmingham, Ala.
Dec. 1—Destruction district and many
homes of Astoria, Ore., burned, loss
\$15,000,000.

NECROLOGY

Jan. 2—Rennold Wolf, playwright and
critic, in New York.
Jan. 3—Sir Ernest Shackleton, British
explorer, in London.
Jan. 7—Prince Kalaniana'one, Hawaiian
delegate to congress.
Jan. 8—Joseph Oliver, grand sire of
Sovereign Lodge No. 12, Fellow of United
States, Canada and Australia, at Toron-
to, Ont.
Jan. 16—Marquis Okuma, famous Japa-
nese statesman.
Jan. 17—Clarence Miller, secretary of
Republican national committee.
Jan. 18—Former United States Senator
Joseph H. Mullan of Nebraska.
Jan. 18—John T. Kelly, veteran comedy
actor.
Jan. 17—George B. Selden, inventor of
first gasoline-driven vehicle, in Roches-
ter, N. Y.
Jan. 19—Archbishop Charles H. Gauthier
of the metropolitan province of Ot-
tawa.
Jan. 23—Pope Benedict XV.
John Kendrick Bangs, American hu-
morist and editor.
Vincent James Bryce.
Jan. 23—Arthur Niksch, famous orchestral
conductor.
Jan. 24—Elizabeth Green, actress.
Jan. 25—Mrs. Imogene Hyams, creator
of Little Eva in "Uncle Tom's Cabin."
Jan. 27—Mrs. Elizabeth C. Seaman (Nel-
lie), newspaper editor, in New York.
Feb. 1—Richard Westcott, United
States vice consul in London.
Feb. 1—Field Marshal Prince Yamagata,
elderly statesman of Japan.
Feb. 2—H. H. Shugartsey, second as-
sistant postmaster general, victim of
Washington theater disaster.
Feb. 3—Gen. Christian De Wet, com-
mander in chief of Boer army in war
of 1899.
Feb. 4—Maurice Fitzgerald, duke of
Leinster, premier peer of Ireland.
Feb. 5—John W. Jackson, noted engineer-
ing contractor, in Chicago.
Feb. 16—John S. Miller, eminent attor-
ney in Chicago.
Feb. 17—J. C. Shafer, former United
States senator and governor of Colorado.
Feb. 21—Col. R. G. Cholmeley-Jones,
former chief of war risk insurance.
Feb. 23—Viscount Harcourt, British
statesman.
March 1—Dr. J. C. Branner, president
emeritus of Stanford university.
March 2—Henry Bataille, French drama-
tist.
March 6—Col. John Lambert, millionaire
steel magnate, at Pasadena, Cal.
March 23—Charles Pope, former "gluc-
king," in Chicago.
March 26—Sir John Eaton, Canadian
merchant prince.
April 1—Charles, ex-emperor of Aus-
tria, at Funchal, Madeira.
April 2—Edwin Northrup, president
emeritus of University of Minnesota.
Frederick Villiers, famous war artist
and correspondent, in England.
April 3—John W. Edgerly, noted rail-
way expert, in Chicago.
April 9—Gen. Erich von Falkenhayn,
former chief of staff of German army.
April 10—Carl Schurz, veteran warden
of Illinois state penitentiary.
April 12—Henry M. Shrady, sculptor, in
New York.
April 14—Sir Ross Smith, famous Aus-
tralian aviator, killed by fall of plane.
April 14—Adrian C. Anson, famous vet-
eran of baseball, in Chicago.
April 15—Henry V. Emmons, English
playwright.
John Ford, editor Aala Magazine, in
Washington.
April 16—Eduardo S. Mujica, Chilean
statesman.
Lord Leopold Mountbatten, cousin of
King George of England.
Rev. Troy Beatty, Episcopal bishop
of Tennessee.
April 25—Frederick VanRensselaer Dey,
writer of the Nick Carter detective ad-